ADMINISTRAT

OF

POLICE DEPAR

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No. 4537 of 1940.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, SIND.

Karachi, dated the 1st May 1940.

From

W. L. K. HERAPATH, Esquire, I. P.,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SIND,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
Karachi.

Sir,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1939.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1939 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement "A" Parts I and II.

Statement "AA" Parts I and II.

Statement "B" Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Charge.

2. Mr. D. Healy, C.I.E., held charge of the post of the Inspector-General of Police, Sind, from 1st January 1939 to 19th April 1939, both days inclusive, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. I assumed charge as Inspector General of Police, Sind, on the afternoon of 19th April 1939 and continued as such to the end of the year.

II.—Police Cases.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix I. Reported cognizable crime increased from 12,868 cases in 1938 to 14,639 in 1939.

The fluctuations by districts are shown below :—

District		Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	..	352	..
Hyderabad	..	85	..
Sukkur	..	380	..
Larkana	..	82	..
Dadu	..	672	..
Thar Parkar	..	151	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	111
Nawabshah	..	115	..
Sind Railways	..	45	..
Total	..	1,882	111
Net increase	..	1,771	..

The increase in crime is entirely under Indian Penal Code, Sections (Classes I to V) and is unusually large. It is spread over all districts including Sind Railways except for the Upper Sind Frontier District which has recorded a decrease.

The decrease in the Upper Sind Frontier District is under all heads except attempts to murder, dacoity and receiving stolen property and is attributed to intensive patrol of outlaying places and villages, better supervision over crime and criminals and greater action under Chapter VIII, Sind Frontier Regulation and Criminal Tribes Act. It is also to be remarked that the Upper Sind Frontier District is the only district in Sind which did not suffer from a change of Superintendent of Police during the course of the year.

The three districts showing the largest increase are—Dadu, Sukkur and Karachi and Tatta Districts, which between them are responsible for approximately 80 per cent. of the net increase. The increase in the Dadu District is almost entirely attributable to better registration of crime and occurred solely under the heads of robbery, cattle thefts, thefts and miscellaneous crime. The District Superintendent of Police came to the decision that crime was being burked and took steps to tighten up registration. His efforts appear to have been successful and to have proved his point.

The increase in the Sukkur District is most noticeable under the heads, murder, dacoity, mischief and house-breaking and thefts and was steady throughout the year until the last two months during the communal disturbances in that district, when a noticeable increase of 132 cases took place. Until the end of October the total increase in crime in the Sukkur District over the figure for 1938 was 248, while by the end of the year it had risen to 380.

The increase in the Karachi and Tatta Districts is mainly in the town of Karachi and is attributed entirely to lack of sufficient police strength to keep crime under proper control. Colour is lent to this by the fact that the greater percentage of the increase took place during the last six months of the year when, due to abnormal calls upon the Force on account of the war, Sukkur troubles and the creation of new posts for the Foreigners Branch, the Force was depleted for months on end. The increase for the first six months was 100, but for the last six months was 246. A large town of the size of Karachi cannot afford to be deprived for a single day of any of its policemen—but at times in Sind exigencies demand that it has to be done.

The increase in the Thar Parkar District (151) is attributed *inter alia* to (*a*) scarcity conditions in the desert area and (*b*) to steady increase of prosperity due to the barrage and increased population, some criminally minded.

The increase in the Nawabshah District is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to increasing population but the District Magistrate considers that the vilification of the police encouraged and published by irresponsible persons, contributed to a great disregard for Law and Order and, of course, the Sukkur disturbances had repercussions.

The increase in other districts are nominal and do not call for particular comment.

Despite the improved registration in Dadu, the communal trouble in Sukkur and the lack of Force in Karachi which account for much of the increase in crime, there has undoubtedly been a steady rise in general crime. This rise, however, is not sudden, but a general rise has been taking place now for some years, not only in Sind, but all over India and the world, even in England itself. The world is in a disturbed state and has been for several years. The turmoil in world affairs is invariably reflected in men's minds, leading to unrest and a relaxation of high principles and strict morality. It is, therefore, only to be expected that such a state of affairs will be reflected in an upward rise in crime figures. In addition the Sind Province has been on the political anvil for the greater part of the year culminating in communal disturbances in Sukkur District with repercussions throughout the Province. The constant

hammer blows on those responsible for the preservation of Law and Order cannot but be expected to diminish their power to deal satisfactorily with crime and criminals. I doubt if there is any greater general tendency towards committing crime on the part of the badmash or general public in Sind, but the element which is prone to commit offences has undoubtedly had a very favourable field in which to operate during the past several years and in especial during this year.

Scarcity conditions in the South of the Province and in Cutch have also materially helped towards an increase.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1938 and 1939 is shown below :—

	1938	1939
Murders	168	414
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	122	185
Dacoities	29	132
Robberies	146	203
House-breaking with intent to commit offences	2,883	3,400
Thefts ordinary	2,586	3,090
Cattle thefts	1,699	2,074
Receiving stolen property	251	247

The high figures recorded under murders and attempts at murders, dacoities, and house-breakings and theft cases are mainly due to the Sukkur disturbances and to the removal for duty in Sukkur District of large forces of police from all other districts, thereby depriving those districts of the power of doing proper and effective night rounds, patrols and of maintaining a proper check over crime and criminals. Owing to the paucity of the reserves of the police in Sind this could not be avoided and though the probable outcome was clearly forseen by all Superintendents, the risk had to be taken.

Cases Struck off as False.

Excluded cases.

5. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact was 4,296 including 97 Class VI cases (Statement AA, Part I) as compared with 4,370 including 122 Class VI cases for 1938.

The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal for the last 5 years is as follows :—

1935	27.41
1936	28.52
1937	23.92
1938	25.87
1939	22.29

Of the 4,296 cases excluded during 1939, 1,460 were compounded. Of the 1,460 cases compounded, 752 were of grievous hurt and hurt—giving a percentage of 51.5 per cent.

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 4,296 cases excluded, 656 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1935	587
1936	600
1937	561
1938	585
1939	656

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 186 including 60 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	48
Discharge or acquittals	32
Pending at the close of the year ..	98
Withdrawn	7
Dormant	1
Total ..	186

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 25.81 a against 32.74 in 1938 and 39.13 in 1937.

Deducting the pending cases, the percentages of convictio for the last 3 years have been :—

1937	63.72
1938	50.93
1939	54.55

It is clear that prosecution in such cases is not so frequent as it could be—doubtless due to the unreliability of nearly all witnesses in Sind.

Vexatious complaints.

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 114 cases during the year 1939 as against 96 cases in 1938, 80 in 1937 and 90 in 1936.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,509 as against Rs. 3,185 in 1938, Rs. 2,812 in 1937, Rs. 4,029 in 1936.

In 1935, section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was used in 101 cases and Rs. 5,853 were awarded as compensation. A greater and more judicious use of this section is called for.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentages of real and excluded cases in 1938 and 1939 is subjoined :—

Head.	Years.	Total cases for disposal including cases pending from the previous years.	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code ..	1938 ..	15,883	4,248	7,115	26.75	44.80
	1939 ..	18,226	4,199	8,610	23.04	47.24
Class VI	1938 ..	1,009	122	620	12.09	61.45
	1939 ..	1,045	97	650	9.28	62.2
Total ..	1938 ..	16,892	4,370	7,735	25.87	45.79
	1939 ..	19,271	4,296	9,260	22.29	48.05

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 38,87,070. The total true crime being 9,260, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 420 inhabitants. The highest and the lowest ratios are again shown by the Karachi and Tatta and Larkana Districts, *viz.*, 1 to 296 and 1 to 869 respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police engaged in the prevention and detection of crime works out to 2.97 and of cognizable crime investigated to 4.36.

The proportion of police to population as shown in column 25 of the Statement D is 1 : 628.47.

The statement showing the incidence of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population is subjoined :—

District.	Cognizable crime reported Indian Penal Code	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	4.28	.04	.02	.005	.04	.88	1.95	.05
Hyderabad ..	3.28	.05	.03	.02	.03	.86	1.18	.05
Sukkur ..	3.95	.18	.06	.11	.07	1.09	1.08	.08
Larkana ..	1.82	.14	.04	.02	.04	0.46	.48	.06
Thar Parkar ..	2.61	.09	.04	.03	.03	.59	1.07	.08
Dadu ..	5.37	.06	.08	.02	.09	1.46	1.95	.07
Upper Sind Frontier.	2.82	.21	.10	.03	.03	.42	.99	.06
Nawabshah ..	3.06	.12	.04	.03	.08	.95	.85	.04
Sind Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3.56	.11	.05	.03	.05	.87	1.33	.06

Results of trial by classes of cases.

10. The results of trial by classes are shown in the following table :—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed off.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Class I	140	88	44	69.31	62.86	76.92	66.67
Class II	1,189	657	385	68.24	55.26	77.46	63.05
Class III	3,021	678	230	25.50	22.44	81.97	74.67
Class IV	61	47	11	70.31	77.05	86.54	81.03
Class V	4,199	1,513	445	39.28	36.03	82.57	77.27
Total of V classes ..	8,610	2,983	1,115	39.47	34.65	81.06	72.79
Class VI	650	527	76	85.97	81.08	92.70	87.4
Grand Total	9,260	3,510	1,191	43.19	37.9	82.72	74.66

The percentage of the cases ending in conviction to cases tried in the different districts are shown below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	66.64
Hyderabad	81.36
Sukkur	53.92
Larkana	94.68
Thar Parkar	87.80
Dadu	80.21
Upper Sind Frontier	88.22
Nawabshah	77.89
Sind Railways	85.31

Sukkur has the lowest percentage with a drop of 23 per cent. and the Karachi and Tatta District also shows a drop of 26 per cent. The remaining districts' figures remain practically stationary. Both the districts which have recorded such heavy drops were pre-occupied for large periods of the year with internal troubles such as Manzilgah agitation and disturbances, labour agitation, Om Mandli trouble ,etc. It would appear that investigation of cases and the putting up of them in Courts suffered as a consequence.

The Nawabshah District again shows an increase of 13 per cent.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

11. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding 3 years with the triennial average are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Triennial average.	1939.
Murders	201	203	204	203	232
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	105	110	127	114	105
Dacoities	8	21	19	16	31
Robberies	74	70	64	69	110
House-breaking with intent to commit and offence.	2,076	2,185	2,224	2,162	2,818
Cattle thefts	1,004	1,132	1,117	1,084	1,419
Ordinary thefts	1,934	2,000	2,091	2,008	2,352
Receiving stolen property ..	194	192	193	192	179

Actually these figures under the heads of murder and dacoity are a little misleading for the greater percentage of such cases which took place in the Sukkur District remained pending at the close of the year and will be reflected in next year's figures.

Personal investigation of serious crime.

12. There were 835 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, of which 740 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. That is 88.62 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers.

The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The percentage of visitation in the previous year was 91.99.

A large number of cases which occurred in the Sukkur District due to the disturbances were not visited by the Sub-Divisional Officers as they were otherwise occupied, but they were taken up and visited by the C. I. D. later on. They are, however, shown as unvisited for purposes of this section.

Pending cases.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts..	1938 1939	649 723	714 802
Hyderabad	1938 1939	672 801	688 822
Sukkur	1938 1939	847 1,152	884 1,198
Larkana	1938 1939	234 285	241 289
Dadu	1938 1939	497 721	514 757
Thar Parkar	1938 1939	329 445	360 470
Nawabshah	1938 1939	469 586	481 597
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1938 1939	448 385	484 411
Sind Railways	1938 1939	123 105	141 122
Total ..	1938 1939	4,268 5,203	4,507 5,468

On a separation of the cases, pending with the Magistracy from those pending with the police, the figures for the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with magistracy.	Pending with police.
1935	3,200	2,534	666
1936	3,307	2,711	596
1937	3,870	3,152	718
1938	4,507	3,807	700
1939	5,468	4,468	1,000

It is noteworthy that the number of cases pending with the magistracy is assuming vast proportions and has increased by no less than 661 this year, as against an increase of 300 only with the police.

The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	145	657	802
Hyderabad	145	677	822
Sukkur	288	910	1,198
Larkana	42	247	289
Dadu	120	637	757
Thar Parkar	80	390	470
Upper Sind Frontier	27	384	411
Nawabshah	109	488	597
Sind Railways	44	78	122
Total ..	1,000	4,468	5,468

14. The results of serious cases are given in the sub-joined table :—

Sessions cases.

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those pending from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	52	45	28	17	7	
Hyderabad	109	85	46	39	22	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	109	79	50	29	30	
Larkana	109	78	41	37	31	
Dadu	64	40	30	10	22	2 transferred to Jirga.
Thar Parkar	62	49	26	23	12	1 referred to High Court.
Nawabshah	141	103	75	28	33	5 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	32	22	14	8	10	
Sind Railways	14	12	11	1	2	
Total ..	692	513	321	192	169	10 { 8 referred to High Court. 2 transferred to Jirga. }

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is :—

1936	71.79
1937	62.81
1938	68.70

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under review is 62.57.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	62.22
Hyderabad	54.12
Sukkur	63.29
Larkana	52.56
Dadu	75.00
Thar Parkar	53.06
Nawabshah	72.82
Upper Sind Frontier	63.64
Sind Railways	91.67

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code :—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentage.		Remarks.
			1938.	1939.	
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	1,814	863	48.77	47.57	
Hyderabad	1,249	726	58.07	58.13	
Sukkur	1,470	651	48.07	44.29	
Larkana	454	150	34.48	33.04	
Dadu	967	578	55.17	59.77	
Thar Parkar	759	382	53.03	50.33	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	410	122	38.35	29.76	
Nawabshah	953	502	40.73	52.68	
Sind Railways ..	534	338	63.31	63.30	
Total ..	8,610	4,312	49.73	50.08	

The percentages of undetected cases for the last 5 years have been :—

1935	..	..	..	49.20
1936	..	..	..	46.26
1937	..	..	..	46.52
1938	..	..	..	49.73
1939	..	..	..	50.08

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 889 in 1939 as against 844 in the preceding year.

Of the 889 cases dealt with, 520 were brought to trial of which 458 ended in conviction as against 844, 496 and 462 respectively in 1938.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 88.08 as against 93.15 in the preceding year.

Persons in Police Cases.

Persons in Police Cases. Statement A, Part II and AA, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 17,225 against 16,695 in 1938 and 14,554 in 1937. With the addition of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the 3 years stands as follows :—

1937	..	..	..	19,858
1938	..	..	..	22,829
1939	..	..	..	24,765

During the year under report, 14,944 persons were placed before the courts, 684 were released by the police and 8,769 were awaiting trial, or the conclusion of investigation or on bail, at the end of the year. Out of 14,944 persons disposed of by trial, 5,697 were convicted *i.e.*, 38.12 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1935	..	..	..	44.37
1936	..	..	..	42.08
1937	..	..	..	44.44
1938	..	..	..	37.00
1939	..	..	..	38.12

A very slight improvement is noticeable over the preceding year.

The results in Indian Penal Code cases and Class VI cases are shown separately below :—

Indian Penal Code—

Year.			Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1935	..	..	11,616	4,780	41.15
1936	..	..	12,417	4,741	38.18
1937	..	..	11,572	4,600	39.75
1938	..	..	12,973	4,216	32.50
1939	..	..	13,625	4,647	34.11

Class VI—

Year.	Tried.	Convicted	Percentage.
1935	995	815	81.91
1936	1,152	969	84.11
1937	1,335	1,136	85.09
1938	1,353	1,085	80.19
1939	1,319	1,050	79.61

Direct Cases.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,978 as against 1,723 in the preceding year. 251 cases or 12.69 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1939 as against 211 cases or 12.25 per cent. in 1938.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,069 of whom 397 or 9.76 per cent. were convicted as against 348 or 7.29 per cent. in 1938.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistrates has fallen from 46,676 to 44,419 during the year under report.

Of the latter, 36,447 were tried as against 38,990 in 1938. Of the cases tried, 30,605 or 83.97 per cent. ended in conviction as against 28,146 or 72.19 per cent. in 1938.

The percentage of persons convicted and those tried was 77.52 as against 68.76 in 1938.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1939 show that of 2,08,757 persons tried, 1,57,159 were convicted.

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1935	38,042 ..	30,083
1936	41,572 ..	32,225
1937	42,160 ..	31,306
1938	44,331 ..	30,482
1939	42,652 ..	33,063
Total ..	2,08,757 ..	1,57,159

Statement C: Property recovered and stolen.

21. Property valued at Rs. 4,11,768 was stolen in 1939 as against 4,34,071 in 1938. Of the former, Rs. 1,20,149 or 29.62 per cent. was recovered as against 1,42,403 or 35.36 per cent. in 1938.

Property belonging to 2,254 complainants was recovered in 1939 as against 2,017 in 1938.

42.74 per cent. of complainants received back their property during the year under report as against 46.23 per cent. in 1938.

Preventive action.

22. A statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII is attached as Appendix II.

The number of persons proceeded against by the police was as follows :—

Section.	1938.	1939.
107	632 ..	669
109	58 ..	82
110	522 ..	558

Excluding the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year, the percentages of the number of persons ordered to give security to the number of persons proceeded against are as follows :—

Section.	Percentage.
107 —	32.21
109 — —	55.22
110	73.28

Habitual offenders.

23. A statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders, will be found in Appendix III.

Criminal Classes.

Criminal Cases.

24. During 1939, action was taken under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act against two gangs :—

(1) One gang, totalling 6 members of the Sukkur district.

(2) One gang, totalling 10 members of the Thar Parkar district.

118 members of different tribes and gangs, already notified under section 3 of the Act, were registered during the year.

263 persons were removed from the registers for improvement of character, death or other reasons during the year.

The number of registered members of different tribes and gangs subjected to restriction under section 10 of the Act at the close of the year was 4,158 and under section 11 of the Act was 630, making up a gross total of 4,788 persons restricted.

The Act is utilized mainly for the prevention of the commission of certain types of crime by persons habitually addicted to them and in breaking up long standing criminal associations.

The steady rise in crime throughout Sind in recent years is an answer without qualification to the question whether or not conditions in Sind call for any repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act regarding which political agitation has been afoot for some time.

The maintenance of proper supervision over criminal tribes members is a heavy drain on the resources of the Police Force and in some districts the inadequacy of the Police Force to enforce the provisions of the Act is keenly felt. The absence of any system of Village Police in Sind throws the whole burden of supervision on the regular Force.

An extensive use of the Act against notorious Patharidars and their associates is a public necessity.

The establishment of the Agricultural Settlement in the vicinity of Mirpurkhas is a vital necessity and one which should be taken in hand at as early a date as possible.

25. The number of persons who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below :—

Escapes and recaptures.

District.	No. escaped.	No. recaptured.	No. still at large.
Karachi and Tatta ..	13	10	3
Hyderabad	6	3	3
Sukkur	8	7	1
Larkana	3	3	..
Dadu	10	3	7
Thar Parkar	13	8	5
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..
Nawabshah	2	2	..
Sind Railways ..	3	3	..
Total ..	58	39	19

Out of the total escapes, 24 were from jails, 8 were from the remand house and the remaining 26 from police custody.

A regrettable series of escapes from jails took place in the Dadu and Thar Parkar Districts, which two districts are together responsible for more than 50 per cent. of the total escapes from jail and police. The Superintendents of the districts concerned have taken steps to tighten up their guard system—but in some cases the old fashioned buildings of the jails and sub-jails lend themselves to escapes and are so badly lighted at night that no policeman on guard has any real chance to prevent escapes, if they are attempted.

Statement D. Strength of the Police Force.

26. The total strength of the Executive Force on the 31st December 1939 was 6,185 as shown in column 15 of Statement D as against 6,210 in the preceding year.

The decrease of 25 men is explained below :—

INCREASE.

Police Officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police—

(*a*) Deputy Superintendent of Police sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 869/2-H./38, dated 24th December 1938 .. 1

(*b*) Sub-Inspectors of Police sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, Nos. 869/2-H./38 and 864-H./36, dated 26th January 1939 and 24th April 1939, respectively .. 2

(*c*) Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 869/2-H./38, dated 26th January 1939 4

(*d*) One Head Constable and 7 Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1,129-H./38, dated 15th March 1939 .. 8

(*e*) One Head Constable and 2 Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 200-H./37, dated 13th April 1939 .. 3

(*f*) One Head Constable and 2 Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 595-H./37, dated 18th April 1939 3

(*g*) Two Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 252-H./37, dated 1st May 1939 2

(*h*) One Head Constable and 9 Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1122-H./38, dated 20th January 1939 — 10

(*i*) Two Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 864-H./36, dated 24th April 1939 2

(*j*) Eight Head Constables and 2 Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 105-H./37, dated 4th February 1939. 10

Total increase... 45

DECREASE.

(*a*) Inspectors of Police, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 869/2-H./38, dated 24th December 1938 8

(*b*) Constables of Police, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 869/2-H./38, dated 26th January 1939 12

(*c*) Mounted Reserve of 1 Head Constable and 9 Constables of Nawabshah Headquarters abolished *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 977-H./38, dated 15th December 1938 10

(*d*) Mounted Reserve of 1 Head Constable and 9 Constables of Dadu Headquarters abolished, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1129-H./38, dated 15th March 1939.. 10

(*e*) One Head Constable and 1 Constable, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 252-H./37, dated 1st May 1939 2

(*f*) Two Head Constables and 5 Constables of Matiari Sub-jails abolished, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 910-H./II-38, dated 23rd May 1939 7

(*g*) Mounted Reserve of 1 Head Constable and 9 Constables of Larkana Headquarters abolished, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1122-H./38, dated 20th January 1939. 10

(*h*) One Constable of Sukkur District, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 864-H./36, dated 24th April 1939 1

(*i*) Mounted Reserve of 1 Head Constable and 9 Constables of Hyderabad Headquarters abolished, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 105-H./37, dated 4th February 1939 . 10

Total decrease .. 70

Net decrease .. 25

The following temporary Police Force was sanctioned during the year :—

Registration of Foreigners—		
Karachi	3 Sub-Inspectors 22 Head Constables	Government letter No. S. D. 14, dated 3rd July 1939.
Gambling Squad—		
Karachi	1 Sub-Inspector 2 Head Constables	Government Resolution, Home Department (Pol.), No. 1522-H./39, dated 19th July 1939.
Drigh Road Outpost—		
Karachi District	3 Constables	Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1289-H./39 dated 21st April 1939.
Aliens Branch—		
C. I. D., Karachi	1 Inspector 1 Sub-Inspector 2 Head Constables.	Government Resolution, Home Department, No. S. D. 119, dated 12th October 1939.
War Duties—		
Karachi	1 Assistant Superintendent of police.	Government Resolution, Home Department, No. S.-8/10-H. (S)/29, dated 9th November 1939.
	70 Head Constables 270 Constables	Government Resolution, Home Department, (Spl.) S. D. 51, dated 4th September 1939. Do. 16th September 1939. Government letter, H. D., No. 1751-H./39, dated 9th December 1939.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the Force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1939 —

Period.	Total number of men who left the Force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1935..	1,376	36.70
Do. do. 1936..	1,358	38.88
Do. do. 1937..	1,367	39.94
Do. do. 1938..	1,423	40.48
Do. do. 1939..	1,522	43.63

36. The drill at the headquarters of districts is satisfactory, though it was seriously interfered with in the latter part of the year due to so many men from every district having to be sent to and kept at Sukkur owing to the disturbances.

Drill and musketry.

The number of marksmen was 1,295 in the year under report as against 1,313 in the year 1938.

Of the total strength of 220 men (Foot) armed with .303 rifles, 208 completed the full course and 76 qualified as marksmen as against 220, 210 and 102 respectively in the preceeding year.

Of the total strength of 68 men of the Mounted Police equipped with .303 rifles, 62 went through the full course and 29 qualified as marksmen as against 108, 99 and 29 respectively in 1938.

Of the total strength of 1,792 men (Foot) armed with .410 muskets, 1,604 went through the full course of practices and 845 qualified as marksmen as against 1,796; 1,693 and 856 respectively in 1938.

Of the total strength of 1,240 men (ordinary Mounted Police—Pony and Camel Police) armed with .410 muskets, 1,111 went through the course of practices and 308 qualified as marksmen as against 1,225; 1,105 and 290 respectively in the preceding year.

235 Railway Policemen were put through the course this year as against 255 in the year 1938 and 37 qualified as marksmen as against 36 in the preceding year.

37. An allotment of Rs. 27,500 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad. The work has not yet been taken in hand.

Buildings.

2. A sum of Rs. 95,000 was sanctioned by Government and placed at my disposal for the construction of minor works during the year. This sum was utilized in financing urgent works.

3. The housing schemes of several districts specially the district Headquarters Towns need immediate attention. The recent disturbances in Sukkur have clearly shown the unwisdom of the policy of allowing armed and unarmed policemen of Headquarters and City strengths to live in rented quarters scattered all over the town for want of quarters. The most urgent projects are the housing of the town as well as the Headquarters police at Sukkur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. As already pointed out in the previous administration reports, it has proved impossible to collect quickly men in an urgency if they are scattered about the towns in private houses and this is most detrimental to the interests of the department.

38. Out of the 132 Police Stations and 198 Outposts including the Sind Railways, 123 Police Stations and 169 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

9 Police Stations and 29 Outposts were not visited. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

In so far as the Sukkur District was concerned, the Sukkur disturbances preceded by the Manzilgah agitation forced officers to remain on other duties which precluded their completing the inspection work. Dacoities and investigations in Hyderabad District and constant changes of District Superintendent of Police and Sub-Divisional Officer at Hala prevented the full inspection being done. Similar reasons apply to the Thar Parkar District.

My predecessor or I inspected the headquarters and offices of the Superintendents of all the districts except Hyderabad District. Preoccupation with Sukkur disturbance affairs precluded my inspection of that district.

39. Of 341 shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fireworks, 330 were inspected in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner-in-Sind's No. 9315-H. of 22nd October 1925, J. D.

Inspection of arms, ammunition and Fire Works Shops.

The reasons for not inspecting the remaining shops are shown in column 4 of the statement given below :—

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fire-works.	No. of shops not inspected.	Reasons for not inspecting.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	113	..	
Hyderabad	68	1	One fire-works shop at Nindo Shahir was not inspected as the Sub-Divisional Officer was occupied with investigation of 2 dacoity cases.
Dadu	16	1	Licensee had not yet purchased any stock.
Thar Parkar	53	..	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	5	..	
Nawabshah	4	..	
Sukkur	60	9	2 ammunition shops and 4 explosive shops could not be inspected owing to Manzilgah situation. 3 explosive shops were not in existence.
Larkana	22	..	
	341	11	

Import and export trade in arms and ammunition.

40. The extent of import and export trade in arms and ammunition, etc. in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix IV as required by G. R., J. D., No. 3272, dated 21st June 1889.

Village Police.

41. There is no Village Police system in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrant, summonses and notices received for service by the Police in police cognizable cases in 1937, 1938 and 1939 was :—

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Warrants ..	26,941 ..	26,797 ..	29,426
Summonses and notices.	2,25,024 ..	2,16,243 ..	2,43,006

Of 29,426 warrants and 2,43,006 summonses and notices for service, 14,277 warrants were executed and 1,63,215 summonses and notices served. 3,806 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 37,601-7-9 recovered.

In addition 207 house rent warrants for the recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 3,364-15-3 of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police. 159 of these were executed and Rs. 2,592-14-0 recovered.

With regard to the number of warrants summonses and notices received for service by the police in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases, the details cannot be furnished as these returns have been abolished under the Commissioner-in-Sind's letter No. 20871-A.J.D., dated 7th May 1933.

The proportion of warrants, summonses and notices served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 4.57 and 52.30, respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 218 as against 279 in 1938.

16,285 dogs were destroyed as against 11,420 in 1938.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act	4,470
The Cruelty to Animals Act	894
The District Police Act	8,537
The Lunatic Asylum Act	74
The Motor Vehicles Act	1,736
The Prostitution Act	12
The Gambling Act	208
The Cantonment Act	11
The Port Trust Rules	321
The Arms Act	26
The Abkari Act	2
The Indian Penal Code (Section 160)	141
The Sind Taxi Rules	885
The Explosives Act	3
The Salt Act	2
The Criminal Procedure Code, 145	3

Enquiries were made in 34 cases of suicide, 1,465 accidents and 64 suspicious deaths.

On the Sind Railways 160 accidents to human life as detailed below occurred :—

Railway servants	71
Passengers	35
Trespassers	50
Coolies	3
Military men	..
Policemen	1

Of these, 56 were killed.

362 Police Officers and men were sued for indebtedness in 1939 as against 296 in 1938.

There were 10 alleged cases of infanticide reported.

As required by the Government of Bombay's letter No. O./X.-9-E., dated 21st January 1930, H. D., details regarding motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix V.

In Karachi, 20 persons were killed and 392 injured in traffic accidents as compared with 23 and 459, respectively in 1938.

The number of motor vehicles on the roads is steadily increasing.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

43. There were 11 strikes in Karachi as compared with 26 in 1938. Almost all the strikes were of petty nature. 5 of the above strikes were led by Mr. N. A. Bechar, M.L.A.

Strikes.

The strike launched by 20 labourers on 17th November 1939 at the Sardar Carbonic Gas Company, Karachi, as a result of the refusal of the Manager to accede to the demands of the labourers *viz.*—

(1) Grant of one month's annual leave,

(2) Grant of regular increments,

(3) Fixing of monthly pay instead of daily wages and

(4) Starting of Provident Fund.

Still continues and so far no decision has been arrived at. The work at the Company is at a stand still.

There were 5 petty strikes in the districts as follows :—

Hyderabad	2
Shikarpur in Sukkur District	3

44. The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1939 was 3,227 as against 3,299 in 1938 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 450 as against 497 in 1938.

Fingure Print Bureau.

The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 60,839 as against 58,062 in 1938.

The number of subsequent conviction slips received and entered was 801 as against 821 in 1938.

The number of slips received for search was 8,583 as against 8,796 in the preceding year. Out of these, 2,039 were traced as against 2,160 in 1938.

580 slips were sent to other Bureau of which 115 were traced as under :—

Ajmer	8
Allahabad	15
Bombay	4
Phillaur	73
Poona	12
Calcutta	2
Baroda	1
Total	115

4 officers were trained as Chief Operators and 85 as Operato

The number of civil and criminal cases in which officers of t Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in the Cou of various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 37, the sa number as in the preceeding year.

The number of days the officers were absent from the Bu on this account was 37.

Expert written opinion was given in 50 cases.

With a view to helping the local police in the investigation of crime, Finger Print Experts visited scenes of offences in 52 cases.

In 10 of the cases mentioned above, the impressions found at the scenes were identified by the Finger Print Bureau.

11 absconders were re-arrested through the instrumentality of the Finger Print Bureau.

Intimation regarding Inter District, Inter Provincial Criminals and Coiners was sent to the C. I. D. in 69 cases.

Single Digit System has not yet been introduced.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Polices and Deputy Superintendents of Polices.

45. The following are the details of investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Polices and Deputy Superintendents of Polices in accordance with sub-rule 4 of Rule 1075 of the Bombay District Police Manual, Volume III, 1927.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(1) Mr. R. H. Simpson investigated personally 4 Sessions crimes and 3 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act. The cases under the Criminal Tribes Act were important and required personal investigation as they were test cases to appraise the reckless allegations of criminal tribes members of Sinjhoro against the Sub-Inspector which ultimately proved to be false.

(2) Mr. V. D. C. Evans joined Sind in the afternoon of 6th October 1939. He could not investigate any case during this short period.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mir Maqbul Khan, a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police is exempted from the operation of this rule.

Mr. H. A. Critchell, a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police held charge of Sub-Divisional Officer in the Dadu District from 1st January 1939 to 7th July 1939. He investigated one case of the Dadu Police Station. He joined the Sukkur District on 10th August 1939 where he could not investigate any case for want of time due to the Manzilgah situation and disturbances.

Mr. Imdadali S. Bhutto, a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police, took cognizance in the Karachi and Tatta Districts of one case under section 5 of the Prostitution Act and only partly investigated another case under sections 325/109, Indian Penal Code. In neither case has he writ e any case diaries.

He investigated personally 4 important cases in the Thar Parkar District.

Criminal investigation Department in Sind.

46. Mr. K. R. Eates was in charge of the Sind C. I. D. throughout the year. During the year the services of the Crime Branch were requisitioned by District Police Officers and Officers of other departments in 87 registered criminal cases of special importance and 21 inquiries of a confidential nature. In addition to the investigation of important cases, the Crime Branch examines all proposals connected with the notification of tribes and gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act, collates and disseminates information relating to criminals, maintains an up-to-date record of the importation of arms through the port of Karachi, examines counterfeit coins and publishes histories of inter-provincial and inter-district criminals.

Expert opinion was given in 20 cases of counterfeit coining. In the photographic department of the Crime Branch, photographs were taken of criminals for crime records, Indian and foreign suspects, deportees and externees as well as of confidential documents and finger and foot print impressions found at scenes of offences, etc.

The C. I. D., during the year, had to refuse to take up several enquiries, when asked to do so, due to lack of sufficient investigating staff.

Work of prosecuting staff.

47. The Police Prosecutors conducted 3,869 cases of which 1,285 ended in conviction.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 51.30.

The total number of cases conducted shows an increase of 394 cases over the preceding year.

68 non-police cases and 18 appeals were conducted by the Prosecuting Staff under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Police Prosecutors at the end of the year was 19 as under :—

(1) Pensionable establishment	8
(2) Non-pensionable establishment	11
	19

The Prosecuting Jamadars sanctioned for each taluka headquarters conducted the less important prosecutions.

48. The total cost of the police including the Railways Police and the Clerical Staff for the financial year 1939-40 was Rs. 40,08,446 as compared with Rs. 39,95,535 in the year 1938-39.

Cost of Sind Police.

The total cost of the temporary Police engaged on account of Aliens Branch, Agency Function, War, etc., Sukkur disturbances and Reserve Force for the year 1939-40 was Rs. 2,30,799.

49 (*a*) There are several unsatisfactory features in connection with crime and its results in this report. Briefly enumerated, the main ones are :—

Salient features.

(i) The general rise in cognizable crime.

(ii) The general rise in serious crime.

(iii) A fall in percentage of convictions to cases tried under all heads.

(iv) An increase in pending cases (661 with the Magistracy, 300 with the police).

(*b*) Leaving aside the increase in crime which can safely be ascribed to the disturbances in the Sukkur District and the repercussions those disturbances had on other districts in Sind, it is clear that cognizable reported crime has steadily risen. Explanation for it has already been given in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report and, therefore, it is not proposed to discuss the subject again in this paragraph. It would, however, not be out of place to state that a little sympathy and more help on the part of the public to the Force would be productive of better results all round. With the transference of the Government of the Province to Ministers responsible to the electorate conditions under which the Force had worked for many years considerably altered. Prior to the transference, zamindars and the general public had been ready to come forward to help the Police in their duty of tracking down criminals and bringing them to justice. Since the transference, there is no doubt that such readiness to give help has declined until it is almost non-existent or, where given, is, more often than not, given in a bargaining spirit. The reason, of course, is obvious. Power carries the possibilities of favours and the transference of power will connote a transference of readiness to give aid. Thus the Police Department in Sind found its main props, so far as help and in many cases information were concerned, removed at a minute's notice. Something has to be found to take its place, a fresh technique and a different line of approach to investigation. It cannot be accomplished in a day, nor even in a year.

Further the public has become more articulate as also the accused, resulting in a mass of complaints, some true but many completely untrue, against the Police Department. These have been enquired into and the result of so many enquiries has been to instil in the members of the Force (officers and men) a sense of nervousness and a general feeling of insecurity. A public servant, police or otherwise, if he feels that even while doing his duty he is likely to be called upon to defend himself constantly against frivolous, anonymous or false charges which are very difficult to rebut, is liable to adopt a policy of '*laissers faire*' or, in other words, do just sufficient work to prevent a charge of doing none being levelled against him and adopt a negative attitude to anything which he feels is liable to lead him into trouble. In this way I find that the morale of the Police Force has deteriorated. So the Police Force needs the sympathy of the public and an orientation of mind on its part in regard to the question of rendering help to the department without mutual sympathy and aid between police and public, the crime position in a province is never likely to be greatly improved.

(*c*) The fall in convictions to cases tried and the increase in pending cases appear to be linked together. It is no unknown fact that the number of Magistrates to deal with cases put into Courts is deficient. In consequence cases are postponed and linger on day in day out for months on end. 'Justice delayed is justice denied' and this is undoubtedly what takes place in Sind. Such delays provide the accused or interested persons with the opportunity to suborn witnesses or to bring pressure to bear for a compromise. Compromise or "business is business" is a feature of daily life in Sind. It is not always wise to adopt it in matters criminal. If the trials of cases were speeded up by the appointment of more Magistrates and by a refusal to grant so many postponements, it is probable that convictions would be better and pending cases considerably reduced.

(*d*) The outstanding features of the year have been undoubtedly (1) the Manzilgah agitation in Sukkur District culminating in wide spread disturbances and (ii) the outbreak of War in Europe. The former was continuous from the middle of the year and left officers and men in Sukkur District little time to perform their ordinary duties. Since the origin, causes and results of this agitation and the disturbances are the subject of an enquiry, it is not advisable or permissible to comment on them here. The outbreak of war brought heavy work on the department for a month or more until the additional men required for fixed duties were enlisted and trained. That heavy work fell on the regular members of the Force, who, as usual, shouldered it cheerfully and acquitted themselves well. A 'No rent compaign' in Thar Parkar, Anti Om Mandli agitation in Karachi, Arya Samaj agitation against the Hyderabad State (Deccan) provided the Force with much extraneous work to cope with, which was successfully performed.

50. There are several very urgent needs of the department. The three most outstanding are :—

Needs of the Department.

(i) More men.

(ii) More quarters.

(iii) An increase in the number of Magistrates.

(1) The bigger cities and towns such as Karachi, Sukkur and Hyderabad are under-staffed and need reorganization. In all districts the staff sanctioned for prevention and detection of crime is inadequate.

(2) More quarters are needed at Sukkur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad for the Headquarters as well as for the City Police. It is most undesirable in large towns that the Police Staff should be forced for want of sufficient quarters to hire rented quarters and live in the town. Away from strict discipline, they are liable to acquire bad habits, make undesirable acquaintance and become mixed up in local intrigues to the detriment of their work and duties. For these reasons it is most necessary that all Headquarters men and city policemen should be housed in lines. To do so, more quarters are necessary and the money expended on such a scheme would be amply worthwhile.

(3) It might be considered that Magistrates are not a need of this department, but it may be pointed out that a shortage of Magistrates very seriously impairs police work. I have already made mention of this fact in paragraph 49 (*c*) and it is not necessary to reiterate the reasons.

Lesser but still important needs are :—

(*a*) An increase in the staff of the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D.

(*b*) The launching of the Single Digit Finger Print System in the Finger Print Bureau.

(*c*) A Training School for Head Constables and the provision of a special investigation staff in each district for the investigation of important cases in each district.

(*d*) A reorganization and increase in strength in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, which is heavily over-worked.

51. The following officers retired or went on leave preparatory to retirement in 1939 :—

Concluding remarks.

Mr. D. Healy, C.I.E., I.P.,

Mr. W. C. Edwards, I. P.

K. S. Didar Hussain.

The following officer died :—

Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal Phulwar.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the good work done by Superintendents, Sub-Divisional Officers and in fact all ranks of the Force throughout the year, which has been undoubtedly a testing and trying one.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT A.—PART I.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	10	18	...	28	1	4	9
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	3	4	...	7	...	2	2
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	4	...	4	...	1	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	48	65	...	113	7	11	38
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	123	263	...	386	19	175	128
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	4	...	7	...	...	3
10-A	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	4	...	7	...	3	2
		Total ...	192	366	...	558	27	198	186
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	204	414	...	618	6	31	334
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	19	45	...	64	6	3	39
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	75	140	...	215	1	18	104
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	16	26	...	42	5	4	20
15	377	Un-natural offence ...	15	57	...	72	11	15	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	13	...	15	1	...	5
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	7	31	...	38	...	13	12
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	277	693	...	970	12	377	294
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	14	...	25	...	6	8
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	342	1,110	1	1,451	30	757	383

Serial No.	True cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1)	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	3	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	1	2	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	40	10	2	52	26	5	78	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
9	30	28	4	62	62	9	124	20	33	2	...	...	...	86	...
10	2	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-A	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	88	44	8	140	96	15	236	21	33	2	...	5	...	86	...
11	119	64	49	232	1	1	233	1	...	8	1	5	1	1	14
12	10	3	2	15	1	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	68	16	6	90	...	...	90	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	4
14	8	4	1	13	1	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	20	6	4	30	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	8	2	2	12	1	...	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	147	94	35	276	37	6	313	18	243	4	1	6	...	127	...
19	4	4	2	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	131	121	15	268	67	7	335	9	509	3	...	11	...	263	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concld.																							
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	121	214	...	335	22	87	125	51	34	11	96	39	11	135	14	...	2	...	3	...	12	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	87	104	...	191	7	43	68	52	18	3	73	15	7	88	8	3	...	...	...	..	18	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	30	67	...	97	12	31	32	10	6	4	20	24	4	44	...	6	...	...	2	...	12	...
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	28	61	...	89	...	9	35	29	13	3	45	4	1	49	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,234	2,991	1	4,224	114	1,394	1,475	657	385	146	1,189	209	38	1,398	57	768	20	2	30	1	439	18
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	32	132	...	164	5	8	120	12	1	18	31	7	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	76	203	1	278	24	40	103	40	20	49	110	7	...	117	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	37	170	...	207	9	66	84	8	15	25	48	70	1	118	2	39	...	...	...	...	7	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	18	40	1	57	4	22	18	6	2	5	14	8	...	22	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	832	3,400	8	4,224	117	356	920	612	192	2,006	2,818	33	7	2,851	8	163	4	2	15	..	35	..
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	995	3,945	10	4,930	159	492	1,245	678	230	2,103	3,021	125	8	3,146	15	204	6	2	15	...	52	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	45	266	1	310	28	189	77
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	64	...	86	1	18	23
		TOTAL ...	67	330	1	396	29	207	100
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	819	2,074	18	2,875	141	341	947
		Theft { ordinary ...	539	3,090	164	3,465	118	377	743
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	188	230	...	418	22	77	172
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	138	247	...	385	12	64	123
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	118	236	3	351	18	145	110
37	447, 448, 453 and 406.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	82	342	3	421	15	249	102
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,884	6,222	188	7,918	326	1,253	2,197
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V.	4,372	13,854	200	18,026	655	3,544	5,203

Serial No.	Offence.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
31	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	12	3	1	17	119	4	136	7	133	...	...	...	...	26	...
32	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	35	8	1	44	1	..	45	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	47	11	2	61	120	4	181	7	144	...	...	...	...	26	...
33	Theft of cattle	559	230	612	1,419	34	8	1,453	9	10	5	4	36	...	27	...
	Theft ordinary	695	116	1,377	2,352	61	14	2,413	16	7	25	1	13	...	65	...
34	Criminal breach of trust	74	31	15	120	121	13	241	6	6	1	1	25	...	10	...
35	Receiving stolen property.	131	41	7	179	58	2	237	2	2	1	1	5	...	7	...
36	Cheating	26	22	19	70	562	16	632	3	92	...	...	11	...	7	...
37	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	27	5	21	56	418	29	474	3	178	1	...	1	...	30	...
38	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	...	2	3	7	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,513	445	2,0[illegible]3	4,199	1,261	82	5,460	39	302	33	7	91	...	146	...
	TOTAL OF Classes I to V.	2,983	1,115	4,312	8,610	1,811	147	10,421	139	1,451	61	11	141	1	749	18

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.*									
1	269. 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	40	116	...	156	...	27	41
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	114	453	...	567	1	47	135
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	106	216	...	322	...	22	89
		TOTAL ..	260	785	..	1,045	1	96	265

PART I.

IN STATEMENT A.—PART I—FOR THE YEAR 1939.

True cases.														
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13.)	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grant total of true cases (cols 14+15)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognisable.	Jirga.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
69	14	5	88	1	...	89	2	9	...	...	...	...	2	...
285	54	41	380	150	92	530	5	..	3	...	1	...	...	...
173	8	1	182	16	12	198	6	...	...	2	27	...	1	...
527	76	47	650	167	104	817	13	9	3	2	28	...	3	...

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
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STATEMENT A.—Part II.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1938.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	6	3	...	...	9	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	4	2	...	2	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	14	5	4	...	23	19
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	1	2	...	...	2	1
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	3	...	...	...	3	2
7	212, 216, 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ...	..	3	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	55	97	1	...	105	56
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	648	947	29	...	909	136
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	2	...	...	3	2
10-A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against the religon.	2	13	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	731	1,097	36	...	1,058	219
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	413	646	32	...	445	196
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	46	47	4	...	27	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	192	329	4	...	265	119
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	45	26	5	...	24	10
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	24	58	11	...	49	21
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	1	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	5	23	1	...	18	12
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	776	1,376	26	...	1,377	334
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	10	...	...	13	8
20	324, 327, 330, ...	Hurt	877	2,096	35	...	1,931	269
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	398	437	66	...	407	106
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	......	4	...	...	...	...
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servan from duty.	226	255	9	...	281	111
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	31	71	4	...	51	10
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	53	...	..	51	32
		Total ...	3,069	5,435	198	...	4,939	1234

Serial No.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Escaped.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(120-B (1))	9	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
5	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
7	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
8	49	52	46	64	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9	773	26	561	400	14	302	208	176	...	4	...	...	92	...	...
10	1	...	1	64	10	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-A	...	...	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	839	78	638	534	32	404	217	176	...	4	...	...	92	...	...
11	249	143	575	2	2	...	6	...	..	2	...	3	1	17	1
12	16	12	62	3	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
13	146	13	246	...	...	..	13	22	...	2	...	...	3	7	1
14	14	1	42	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	28	3	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	6	...	8	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	1,043	118	678	131	12	83	83	599	...	5	2	...	63	...	1
19	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1,662	70	932	198	9	138	51	1,169	...	3	3	...	67	...	2
21	301	65	354	208	19	128	76	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...
22	...	...	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22-A	170	24	180	51	6	33	17	16	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
23	41	2	42	58	12	35	1	8	..	..	...	...	5	...	...
24	19	...	27	14	3	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,705	451	3,181	675	64	428	252	1,823	...	14	6	3	158	24	5

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, *under section 170*, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	87	746	56	..	102	36	66	54	674	23	...	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	84	242	24	...	151	75	76	15	148	12		5	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	108	274	15	...	214	[illegible]	209	10	151	302	2	280	21	126	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	19	38	3	...	35	6	29		18	55	...	40	9	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	961	2,198	126	...	1,953	915	1,038	161	1,062	65	11	47	26	284	...	9	...	...	7	...	2
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,259	3,498	224	...	2,455	[illegible]	1,409	240	2,053	457	13	383	70	411	...	10	...	...	12	...	3
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	124	636	3	...	535	30	505	46	219	310	7	312	33	413	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	66	...	...	63	34	29	...	25	6	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	146	702	3	...	598	64	534	46	244	346	7	318	33	425	...	..	..	...	3	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle...	843	1,941	76	...	1,707	[illegible]	926	247	980	77	10	48	17	17	...	7	...	...	12	...	2
		Theft ordinary... ...	535	1,750	72	...	1,469	[illegible]	528	178	735	166	32	75	63	14	...	2	..	...	7	...	...
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	125	152	12	...	151	[illegible]	73	66	107	172	21	99	3	8	...	1	1	...	5	...	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	172	357	15	...	341	[illegible]	155	45	166	34	...	24	2	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	1
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	132	303	14	...	281	[illegible]	248	61	137	860	31	704	8	156	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	158	682	12	...	624	64	560	31	196	1,309	61	1,112	18	402	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,965	5,187	201	...	4,575	[illegible]	2,491	628	2,321	2,649	155	2 093	111	600	...	13	1	...	38	...	3
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	7,170	15,919	662	...	13,625	[illegible]	8,978	1,443	8,437	4,661	271	3,626	683	3,435	...	41	7	3	303	24	11

(Sd.) W L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT AA. PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Escaped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II*																						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	40	107	1	...	101	71	30	1	45	1	...	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	258	991	20	...	995	794	201	6	232	152	113	38	5	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	72	208	1	...	223	185	38	67	55	20	13	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	370	1,306	22	...	1,31[illegible]	1,050	269	74	332	173	126	46	15	9	...	2	...	..	...	...	1

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT B—Part I.

Return of non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1939.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public Justice. ...	54	179	233	...	17	49	108	59	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	6	15	21	2	...	8	5	6	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	60	206	260	6	16	65	60	113	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	7	14	21	4	2	7	4	4	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	3	8	11	...	1	4	1	5	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. ...	20	178	198	...	...	60	135	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	151	597	748	12	36	193	316	191	...	...	...
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	4	25	29	7	3	11	2	6	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	4	25	29	7	3	11	2	6	...	...	...
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	52	311	363	17	107	195	10	34	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	163	1,333	1,496	137	444	641	86	188	...	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	216	1,645	1,861	154	552	836	97	222	...	...	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
19	417,418	Cheating	33	73	106	12	30	53	...	11	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	67	269	336	56	92	147	2	39	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	20	82	102	2	24	46	11	19	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	120	424	544	70	146	246	13	69	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	298	Offences against religion	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	203	555	758	63	... 179	266	32	218	...	..	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	55	147	202	22	38	87	6	49	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	131	1,149	1,280	79	552	410	60	179	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	3	16	19	...	...	14	2	3	...	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	25	85	110	3	1	58	23	25	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	1	11	12	1	3	3	1	4	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	14	65	79	1	34	21	8	15	...	...	...
		Total ...	432	2,031	2,463	159	809	659	133	493	...	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	... ...	3,551	35,222	38,773	4	1,223	3,697	30,044	3,805	...	...	..
		Total .	3,551	35,222	38,773	4	1,223	3,697	30,044	3,805	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,474	39,945	44,419	416	2,769	5,842	30,605	4,787	...	...	...

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART II.

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1939.

STATEMENT B.—Part II.

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1939.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	73	187	2	2	260	4	60	120	...	62	14	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	10	31	...	...	41	2	23	6	...	10	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	158	275	49	16	466	18	120	77	...	182	69	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	17	27	...	...	44	15	16	6	...	6	1	..	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	9	29	...	...	38	...	12	4	...	17	5	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	59	198	3	...	260	...	68	188	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	327	750	54	18	1,113	39	299	404	...	282	89	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summon during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trail.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*																			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	10	48	...	...	58	11	23	3	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	10	48	...	...	58	11	23	3	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	153	701	...	13	841	33	520	22	...	78	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	515	3,317	9	51	3,790	230	1,725	166	...	619	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	674	4,019	9	64	4,638	263	2,245	189	...	697	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																			
19	417, 418	Cheating ...	52	118	...	...	170	25	77	...	...	27	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	99	380	...	4	475	72	206	2	...	65	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	55	179	...	2	232	5	110	19	...	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	206	677	...	6	877	102	393	21	...	142	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage.	908	2,061	...	47	2,922	229	900	141	...	971	681	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	80	327	...	10	397	42	172	7	...	80	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	470	2,853	...	17	3,306	203	919	89	...	560	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	7	63	...	...	70	...	57	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	148	390	...	...	538	23	342	61	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2	80	...	...	82	5	15	1	...	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	15	65	...	...	80	4	22	8	...	15	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,630	5,847	...	74	7,403	506	2,427	310	...	1,787	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			3,671	37,630	482	5	41,778	53	4,202	32,136	...	4,092	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3,671	37,630	482	5	41,778	53	4,202	32,136	...	4,092	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,518	48,972	545	167	55,268	974	9,589	33,063	...	7,012	5,230	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Five persons were wrongly shown as pending trial in column 13 against serial No. 30 of statement B Part II of 1938, hence difference of 5 persons in grand total in column 4 of this year's statement.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1939.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,032	719	35·38	2,09,749	37,640	17·94
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	118	...	...	7,371	...
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	3,065	1,350	44·05	1,71,998	67,525	39·10
2. Robbery. (a) Dacoity ...	24	9	37·50	9,880	756	8·16
2. Robbery. (b) Other robbery ...	94	42	44·68	9,585	2,670	28·89
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	57	15	26·32	10,029	3,949	23·20
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	2	1	50·00	527	238	24·44
TOTAL ...	5,274	2,254	42·74	4,11,768	1,20,149	29·62
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion ...	1	1	100·00	5	5	100·00
6. Criminal mis-appropriation ...	3	..	...	2,280	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	1	25·00	2,285	5	00·22

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in the previous year, property of the value of Rs. 14,022 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 9,604 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	Rs. 1,105
Dadu District	,, ...
Hyderabad District	,, 5,333
Sukkur District	,, 922
Larkana District	,, 947
Thar Parkar District	,, 420
Upper Sind Frontier District	,, ...
Nawabshah District	,, 512
Sind Railways	,, 365
Total ...	Rs. 9,604

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 10 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year was ... Rs. 752

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,828 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year was ... Rs. 6,88,728

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 1,030 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year was ... Rs. 95,952

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—Cognizable.

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
34	20	58·82	2,725	832	30·53

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for the year 1939.

District.	Number of Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts.	...	1	...	4	8	37	22	170	9	55
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	6	10	...	26	...	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	2	15	1	67	...	...
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	...	1	...	2	3	25	1	103	...	69
D. S. P., Sukkur district	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	118	...	51
D. S. P., Larkana district.	...	1	...	1	1	19	...	75	...	43
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	77	...	65
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	...	1	...	1	2	13	...	55	...	36
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	68	...	57
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	63	...	60
TOTAL ...	1	10	2	13	33	202	24	822	9	436

District.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	...	...	...	1	65,637	...	65,637	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts	878	16	108	1,308	9,14,125	...	9,14,125	8,089
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	45	1,66,581	...	1,66,581	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	225	...	...	311	2,12,247	...	2,12,247	1,267
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	471	...	106	781	4,62,649	...	4,62,649	4,417
D. S. P., Sukkur district	669	...	105	978	5,46,396	...	5,46,396	5,585
D. S. P., Larkana district	345	...	90	575	3,27,525	...	3,27,525	2,580·7
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	339	...	145	649	3,92,296	...	3,92,296	13,63·7
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	257	...	103	468	2,75,147	...	2,75,147	2,105·1
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	301	...	100	548	3,21,391	...	3,21,391	3,867
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	260	...	115	521	3,24,452	...	3,24,452	6,443.98
TOTAL ...	3,745	16	872	6,185	40,08,446	...	40,08,446	47,991·78

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police. To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,976	274,855	26	27	6·18	450·29	2,633	2·01
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	4·07	...	736	2·57
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	662,924	95,930	18	22	5·66	848·81	2,159	2·76
D. S. P., Sukkur district.	623,758	152,237	20	22	5·71	637·79	2,240	2·29
D. S. P., Larkana district	448,657	41,341	12	14	4·49	780·27	837	1·46
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	468,040	8,835	13	40	21·01	721·17	1,165	1·80
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	259,709	15,400	7	11	4·50	554·93	821	1·75
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	496,612	29,339	12	22	7·06	906·23	1,485	2·71
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	338,394	16,361	14	30	12·37	649·50	1,527	2·93
TOTAL ...	3,887,070	634,298	132	198	7·76	628·47	13,603	2·20

This figure represents cost for the financial year 1939-40 and is exclusive of Rs. 2,30,799, of the temporary Police engaged on account of War Establishment, Aliens Branch, Agency Force, force for Karachi Port Trust Gates, Foreigners Registration Sukkur disturbances, Sind Reserve Force and police lent to Railway.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,

Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1939.

District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Officers.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	67	1,236	63	1,230	40	865	72	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad district	29	749	29	747	36	380	29	...	3	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur district	32	943	30	927	40	830	31	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larkana district	20	553	20	550	45	333	19	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thar Parkar district	21	626	20	612	30	465	21	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier district	15	451	13	441	80	264	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah district	20	526	18	515	41	376	19	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dadu district	21	498	19	487	30	375	20	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sind Railways	18	202	17	293	...	68	18	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C.I.D.	16	26	16	26	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	259	5,900	245	5,827	342	3,956	261	...	7	2	103	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7

District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables. Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Constables. Of 3 years and under 7 years'.	Number of Constables. Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Number of Constables. Of 10 years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage of total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage of total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage of total actual strength of Deaths.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	25	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	584	63	824	62	121	228	143	481	23	3	1	1	...	10	141·54	·39	·77
Hyderabad district	...	533	29	568	50	130	161	78	206	18	9	3	14	...	8	115·13	·32	1·03
Sukkur district	...	460	30	630	32	81	156	224	266	26	10	4	2	...	7	67·96	·21	·73
Larkana district	...	417	20	361	23	48	84	175	102	17	4	1	5	...	6	133·09	·37	1·05
Thar Parkar district	...	199	20	355	48	111	165	51	95	27	17	...	17	...	6	81·21	·22	·95
Upper Sind Frontier district	...	207	13	226	24	52	74	62	138	22	5	...	2	...	4	60·09	·24	·88
Nawabshah district	...	245	18	341	15	72	118	28	158	26	2	..	2	...	4	90·10	·25	·75
Dadu district	...	251	19	316	15	32	73	130	117	16	1	...	2	...	5	64·89	16	·99
Sind Railways	...	149	17	220	27	27	61	12	98	9	7	...	5	...	...	55·48	·15	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	36	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	3,101	245	3,887	296	674	1,120	903	1,661	184	58	9	50	...	50	97·25	·28	·82

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,

Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year 1937, 1938 and 1939 exclusive of the cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District	1937	1938	1939
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	2,346	2,185	2,518
Hyderabad	1,960	2,111	2,175
Sukkur	1,884	2,070	2,461
Larkana	726	714	817
Dadu	1,010	1,105	1,750
Thar Parkar	1,005	1,060	1,221
Upper Sind Frontier	797	827	733
Nawabshah	1,031	1,374	1,522
Sind Railways...	622	634	657
Total ...	11,381	12,080	13,854
Class VI.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	143	178	197
Hyderabad	119	52	73
Sukkur	114	118	107
Larkana	68	86	65
Dadu	36	39	66
Thar Parkar	65	62	52
Upper Sind Frontier	80	88	71
Nawabshah	58	73	40
Sind Railways...	87	92	114
Total ..	770	788	785
Total of all classes.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	2,489	2,363	2,715
Hyderabad	2,079	2,163	2,248
Sukkur	1,998	2,188	2,568
Larkana	794	800	882
Dadu	1,046	1,144	1,816
Thar Parkar	1,070	1,122	1,273
Upper Sind Frontier	877	915	804
Nawabshah	1,089	1,447	1,562
Sind Railways...	709	726	771
Total ...	12,151	12,868	14,639

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APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

—	1938.						1939.					
	By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those in cases pending in the previous year.	632	58	522	144	...	55	669	82	558	224	4	46
(2) Number of persons ordered to give security.	55	37	238	8	...	10	143	37	255	39	1	7
(3) Number of persons who furnished security.	48	20	55	8	...	...	89	6	72	39	1	2
(4) Number of persons released on agreement under Regulation XII.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Number of persons sent to jail.	7	17	178	...	...	10	54	31	183	...	...	5
(6) Number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year.	354	12	232	33	...	45	225	15	210	44	...	17
(7) Number of persons released or discharged.	204	9	48	95	...	...	283	30	85	121	3	20
(8) Number of persons escaped (from custody).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(9) Number of persons absconded before being proceeded against.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Number of persons whose cases were compounded (107, C. P. C.).	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...
(11) Number of persons whose cases were withdrawn.	10	...	...	8	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	...
(12) Number of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
(13) Number of persons in whose cases proceedings were dropped.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who have been identified as having been previously convicted and also those who were classed as habitual offenders during 1939.

District.	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted (column 9 of Statement A, Part II and AA, Part II).	Convicted in Indian Penal Code cases (column 9 of Statement A, Part II).	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	1,086	876	306	29
Hyderabad ..	792	636	269	92
Sukkur	794	639	269	2
Larkana	617	505	147	8
Thar Parkar ...	571	478	151	17
Dadu	537	472	180	6
Upper Sind Frontier ...	417	345	121	2
Nawabshah ...	659	559	253	2
Sind Railways ...	224	137	49	7
Total ...	5,697	4,647	1,745	165

The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1935	1,437
1936	1,789
1937	1,672
1938	1,803
1939	1,745

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in arms, ammunition, etc., at Karachi during the year 1939.

Particulars.	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gun-powder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipments.	(*a*) 411	5,507	...	(*b*) 401	44,69,406	56,50,000	...	...	...	...
Exports ...	10	23	...	16	2,005	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipments ...	2	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	23	...	16	2,405	...	...	...	...	...

Particulars.	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipments.	...	...	...	...	709	3	...	...	...	1	2	2
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,998	15	...	...
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,998	15	...	...

Particulars.	Dynamite.		Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Swords including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs. and coils.	Lbs.	Nos.	
Imports including transhipments	...	...	...	...	45,359 185,180	7,504	75	
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

(*a*) Includes 31 air rifles. (*b*) Includes 1 air pistol.

NOTE.—Besides the above 1,404,000 pellets, 73 bayonets, 2 absolete pattern pistols for dwelling, 400 springs for rifles 406 springs for pistols, 10 bolts for rifles, 12 recoil pads, 1,208 air rifle shots, 2 rapiers, 18 pads, 12 hand guards, 834,000 slugs, 6 magazines, 36 cleaning outfits for gun, 2 parts of rifles, 7 cwts. buckshots, 9 cwts. lead ball shots, 12 lbs. feltwads carbines with bayonets valued at Rs. 1,038, tear gas equipments valued at Rs. 4,686 and other sorts of arms and ammunition valued at Rs. 45,845 were also imported.

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of motor vehicles taxed upto 31st December 1939.					No. of driving licences issued.	No. of driving licences renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.
	Motor cycle.	Light motor vehicle.	Heavy motor vehicle.	Motor cycle.	Light motor vehicle.	Heavy motor vehicle.	Motor cycle.	Motor Cars private.	Cabs (public conveyance).	Buses (public conveyances)	Goods vehicles.						
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	50	495	57	26	64	2	386	2,030	192	166	284	968	4,015	106	357	66	472
Hyderabad ...	3	69	2	...	32	2	22	299	22	115	9	182	547	82	76	108	81
Sukkur ...	5	70	1	1	4	...	13	112	19	98	13	72	311	38	87	47	110
Larkana ...	...	20	...	...	4	...	2	33	6	55	1	32	120	25	54	33	65
Dadu ...	1	18	...	1	1	...	3	23	7	30	2	10	63	31	15	41	25
Thar Parkar ...	...	24	1	...	10	...	...	75	10	98	7	50	183	53	77	44	68
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	33	2	18	...	34	71	42	17	23	27
Nawabshah ...	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	32	...	28	...	6	18	20	32	11	36
Total ...	59	728	61	28	121	4	427	2,637	258	608	316	1,354	5,328	397	715	373	884

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Reported crime.

1. Statistics of cognizable offences reported to the police are contained in Appendix I and are referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. The figures of reported crime rose from 12,868 to 14,639. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code increased from 12,080 to 13,854, whereas cases under Class VI decreased from 788 to 785.

A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable offences increased in the following districts :—

Karachi and Tata Districts	352
Hyderabad	85
Sukkur	380
Larkana	82
Dadu	672
Thar Parkar	151
Nawabshah	115
Sind Railways	45

The reasons for the increase in reported crime in these districts are given in the report.

The decrease in the Upper Sind Frontier District is under all heads except attempts at murder, dacoity and receiving stolen property and is attributed to intensive patrol of outlaying places and villages, better supervision over crime and criminals and greater action under Chapter VIII, Sind Frontier Regulations and Criminal Tribes Act. It is also to be remarked that this district is the only district in Sind which did not suffer from a change of Superintendent of Police during the course of the year.

Excluded cases.

2. The number of excluded and the percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal decreased from 4,370 to 4,296 and from 25.87 to 22.29 respectively. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 656 as against 585 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 186 cases as against 168 and the percentage of convictions obtained was 25.81 as against 32.74 in the previous year.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 114 cases as against 96 cases in 1938. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,509 as against Rs. 3,185 in the previous year.

3. Full particulars are given in paragraph 9 of the report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 3.56 as against 3.11 in 1938. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 420 inhabitants compared with 1 to 503 inhabitants in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police works out to 2.97 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with the investigation of crime) and of cognizable crime investigated to 4.36 as against 2.30 and 3.66 respectively in the previous year.

Ratio of crime to Police and population.

4. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 7,115 to 8,610. A comparison of the figures of true crime under the more important heads with the previous year's shows the following increase and decrease :—

True crime.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	28	..
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	..	22
Dacoities	12	..
Robberies	46	..
House breaking with intent to commit an offence	594	..
Cattle thefts	302	..
Ordinary thefts	261	..
Receiving stolen property	..	14

5. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 49.73 to 50.08. The lowest results as compared with other districts were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Larkana District has again shown good results. The Sukkur and Thar Parkar Districts have also shown improvement.

Undetected cases.

The percentage increased in Dadu and Nawabshah districts. The Hyderabad District also shows very slight increase.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 29.62 as against 35.36 in 1938.

The percentage of complainants who received back their property was 42.74 as against 46.23 in 1938.

The value of property stolen in 1939 was Rs. 4,11,768 as against Rs. 4,34,071 in the previous year.

6. The percentage of convictions obtained in true cases for disposal including Class VI (Statement AA, Part I), dropped from 43.19 to 37.9. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried also dropped from 82.72 to 74.66.

Results in the courts and pending cases.

The percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Court dropped from 68.70 in 1938 to 62.57 in 1939.

The highest percentages were obtained on the Sind Railways (91.67) and in the Dadu District (75.00) and the lowest in the District Larkana (52.56), the Thar Parkar District (53.06) and the Hyderabad District (54.12).

The number of pending cases increased from 4,507 in 1938 to 5,468 in 1939. Of these 4,468 were pending with the Magistrates and 1,000 with the police as against 3,807 and 700 respectively in 1938. The Sukkur District is again responsible for a large number of pending cases.

7. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,411 to 1,583. Of the number of persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,309 and action against the remainder (274) was taken by the Magistracy *Suo Motu*. In police cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons prosecuted rose from 27.23 to 33.23 and in the magisterial cases from 9.05 to 17.15.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

In police cases, excluding the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year, the percentages of the number of persons ordered to give security to the number of persons proceeded against are as follows :—

Section 107	32.21
Section 109	55.22
Section 110	73.28

In proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, the parties, when brought to Court, frequently make up their differences and the necessity for binding them down disappears. A low percentage of persons bound down to persons proceeded against under section 107 does not, therefore, indicate a lack of discretion on the part of the Magistrates or the police.

8. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers decreased from 91.99 in 1938 to 88.62 in 1939.

Personal investigation and inspection.

Out of the 132 Police Stations and 198 Out-posts, 9 Police Stations and 29 Out-posts were not visited.

The Sukkur disturbances preceded by the Manzilgah agitation forced officers to remain on other duties which precluded their completing the inspection work in the Sukkur District.

Dacoities and investigation in the Hyderabad District and constant changes of District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers at Hala prevented the full inspection being done. Similar reasons apply to the Thar Parkar District.

9. The discipline of the force was good. The number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment was 121 as against 170 in 1938, and the number of rewards granted for good work during the year was 3,101 as against 3,143 in 1938.

Internal administration.

The following honours were conferred on officers and men :—

Indian Police Medal for Gallantry.

(1) Unarmed Head Constable, IV Grade, Wariskhan Ahmedkhan.

(2) Unarmed Police Constable Hyderali Hassan Muhammad of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

The percentage of admissions into hospital was 97.25 as against 79.11 in the preceding year.

The number of vacancies this year was 87 as against 49 in 1938. The number of enlistments during 1939 was 296 as against 298 in 1938.

The number of resignations during the year was 58 as compared with 78 in 1938 and 60 in 1937.

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength rose from 66.66 in 1938 to 68.05 in 1939.

10. An allotment of Rs. 27,500 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad. The work has not yet been taken in hand.

Buildings.

A sum of Rs. 95,000 was placed at the Inspector General's disposal for minor works. It was utilized in financing urgent works.

The housing schemes of several districts specially the district headquarters towns need immediate attention. The recent disturbances in Sukkur have clearly shown the unwisdom of the policy of allowing armed and unarmed policemen of headquarters and city strength to live in rented quarters. The most urgent projects are the housing of the town as well as the headquarters police at Sukkur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. As pointed out in the previous administration reports, it has proved impossible to collect quickly men in an emergency if they are scattered about the towns in private houses and this is most detrimental to the interest of the department.

11. There were 11 strikes in Karachi as against 26 in 1938. Almost all the strikes were of a petty nature. There were 5 petty strikes in the districts (Hyderabad 2, Shikarpur 3).

Strikes.

12. An account of the work of the Sind C. I. D. has been given in para 46 of the report.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. Particulars showing the strength of the Force and audits distribution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report.

Strength.

14 (*a*) There are several unsatisfactory features in connection with crime and its results in this report. Briefly enumerated, the main ones are :—

General.

(i) The general rise in cognizable crime.

(ii) The general rise in serious crime.

(iii) A fall in percentage of convictions to cases tried under all heads.

(iv) An increase in pending cases (661 with the Magistracy, 300 with the police).

(*b*) Leaving aside the increase in crime which can safely be ascribed to the disturbances in the Sukkur District and the repercussions those disturbances had on other districts in Sind, it is clear that cognizable reported crime has steadily risen. Explanation for it has already been given in paras 3 and 4 of this report and, therefore, it is not proposed to discuss the subject again in this paragraph. It would, however, not be out of place to state that a little sympathy and more help on the part of the public to the Force would be productive of better results all round. With the transference of the Government of the Province to Ministers responsible to the electorate conditions under which the Force had worked for many years considerably altered. Prior to the transference zamindars and the general public had been ready to come

forward to help the police in their duty of tracking down criminals and bringing them to justice. Since the transference, there is no doubt that such readiness to give help has declined until it is almost non-existent or, where given, is, more often than not, given in a bargaining spirit. The reason, of course, is obvious. Power carries the possibilities of favours and the transference of power will connote a transference of readiness to give aid. Thus the Police Department in Sind found its main props, so far as help and in many cases information were concerned, removed at a minute's notice. Something has to be found to take its place, a fresh technique and a different line of approach to investigation. It cannot be accomplished in a day, nor even in a year.

Further the public has become more articulate as also the accused, resulting in a mass of complaints, some true but many completely untrue, against the Police Department. These have been enquired into and the result of so many enquiries has been to instil in the members of the Force (officers and men) a sense of nervousness and a general feeling of insecurity. A public servant, police or otherwise, if he feels that even while doing his duty he is likely to be called upon to defend himself constantly against frivolous, anonymous or false charges which are very difficult to rebut, is liable to adopt a policy of *laissez faire* or, in other words, do just sufficient work to prevent a charge of doing none being levelled against him and adopt a negative attitude to anything which he feels is liable to lead him into trouble. In this way I find that the morale of the Police Force has deteriorated. So the Police Force needs the sympathy of the public and an orientation of mind on its part in regard to the question of rendering help to the department without mutual sympathy and aid between police and public, the crime position in a province is never likely to be greatly improved.

(*c*) The fall in convictions to cases tried and the increase in pending cases appear to be linked together. It is no unknown fact that the number of Magistrates to deal with cases put into Courts is deficient. In consequence cases are postponed and linger on day in day out for months on end. 'Justice delayed is justice denied' and this is undoubtedly what takes place in Sind. Such delays provide the accused or interested persons with the opportunity to suborn witnesses or to bring pressure to bear for compromise. Compromise or "business is business" is a feature of daily life in Sind. It is not always wise to adopt it in matters criminal. If the trials of cases were speeded up by the appointment of more Magistrates and by a refusal to grant so many postponements, it is probably that convictions would be better and pending cases considerably reduced.

(*d*) The outstanding features of the year have been undoubtedly (1) the Manzilgah agitation in Sukkur District culminating in wide spread disturbances and (ii) the outbreak of war in Europe. The former was continuous from the middle of the year and left officers and men in Sukkur District little time to perform their ordinary duties. Since the origin, causes and results of this agitation and the disturbances are the subject of an enquiry, it is not advisable or permissible to comment on them here. The outbreak of war brought heavy work on the department for a month or more until the additional men required for fixed duties were enlisted and trained. That heavy work fell on the regular members of the Force, who, as usual, shouldered it cheerfully and acquitted themselves well. A 'No rent campaign' in Thar Parkar, Anti Om Mandli agitation in Karachi, Arya Samaj agitation against the Hyderabad State (Deccan) provided the Force with much extraneous work to cope with which was successfully performed.

Criminal Tribes.

15. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, is given in para. 24 of the report.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

Administration Report:
Police Department in Sind
for the year 1939.

GOVERNMENT OF SIND.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION No. P.-62-H./40.

Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 30th September 1940.

Read letter No. 4537, dated the 1st May 1940, from the Inspector-General of Police, Sind (Mr. W.L.K. Herapath, I.P.), forwarding the Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1939 and a summary of the Report.

RESOLUTION.—The outbreak of war in Europe and the Sukkur Riots threw a great strain on the Police in Sind, and the latter occurrence brought to light the most disquieting fact that a considerable amount of communalism existed among the lower ranks of the force and that this feeling was strong enough to prevent some of its members from carrying out their duties properly and impartially. The lack of Government quarters for the Police in Sukkur, which means that the majority of the Unarmed Police live scattered about in private dwelling houses and therefore are very liable to be affected by the strong communal feeling for which the town is so well known, may have done much to bring about this deplorable result, but the fact remains that it is one which causes grave anxiety. Departmental proceedings have been held in a number of cases and it is to be hoped that the action taken will prevent the Police from exhibiting such tendencies in future. With the provision of new head-quarters and lines for the Armed Police, it will be possible to concentrate the unarmed force in Government quarters and thus minimise the danger of the men becoming too closely involved in local questions and feelings. The no-rent campaign in Mirpurkhas, the anti-Om Mandli agitation in Karachi and the Arya Samaj agitation against Hyderabad State also threw an additional burden on the Police, and it is satisfactory to note that they met these situations with vigour and promptitude.

2. The number of reported cognizable cases increased during the year from 12,868 to 14,639. All the districts, except the Upper Sind Frontier district, recorded an increase. The most noticeable increase was in Dadu, Sukkur and Karachi and Tatta Districts, and is attributed to better reporting in Dadu district, communal disturbance in Sukkur district and the lack of sufficient Police in Karachi and Tatta Districts. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of population was 3.56 as against 3.11 in the preceding year, and the percentage of undetected cases rose from 49.73 to 50.08. His Excellency the Governor regrets to note that in recent years there has been a tendency on the part of some Zamindars and some of members of the public to grudge legitimate help to the Police in the detection and prevention of crime, and would emphasise that security and order cannot be fully ensured without the aid of the Zamindars and the public. While appreciating the need of honest criticism, His Excellency deprecates the tendency, unfortunately now only too common, of making false and vexatious complaints against Police officers, which naturally result in demoralising the force.

3. The number of cases pending with the Magistrates increased during the year under report. The attention of all Magistrates should be invited to the desirability of avoiding unnecessary postponements and trying cases from day to day wherever possible.

4. His Excellency the Governor realises the necessity for proper housing accommodation for the Police at various places. It is hoped that it will be possible to provide funds in the near future for such housing schemes as require early consideration.

5. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to note that on the whole the descipline of the force has been good and efficiency well maintained. He desires to place on record his appreciation of the good work of the Inspector-General of Police and officers and men serving under him.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

S. H. RAZA,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Government Resolution, Home Department (Proper), No. P.-62-H. (40), dated the 30th September 1940.

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Judge, Chief Court of Sind (by letter).
The Revenue Commissioner for Sind.
The Inspector-General of Police, Sind.
All District Magistrates.
All Superintendents of Police.
The Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
The Director of Information, Sind.
The Criminal Tribe Settlement Officer, Sind.
The Political and Miscellaneous Department.
The General Department.
The Revenue Department.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
Government of India, Home Department (by letter).
The Director of Information with the Government of India (by letter).